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EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE WAR ENDED. THE ARMISTICE.

At 5 o'clock A. M. by French time on Monday, November 11, 1918, the German Plenipotentiaries signed an agreement to the terms laid upon them by the Allied nations, and at 11 o'clock, A. M. the same day, (six o'clock A. M., Washington time) firing ceased on all fronts. The fighting was over. The war was ended.

The field of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society is American history especially the history of Illinois and the Middle West, but the members of the Historical Society and all citizens of the United States have been so absorbed in war work especially since the entrance of our country into the war that they have read and worked and thought only of the war, its prosecution, progress and triumphant ending.

Our hearts, our hopes and our sympathies were exclusively involved in the great struggle and the great peril which confronted the world, in which the flower of our young man-

hood was engaged. Efforts in all lines were allied for the one purpose,—winning the War. The observance of the Centennial of our State which would have been in ordinary time a jubilee, a year of thanksgiving for the attainments of a hundred years of toil, sacrifice and achievement, was carried on as an aid to war activities and as a lesson in patriotism showing what difficulties and dangers the pioneer men and women of the State had encountered, how they had conquered these difficulties and made possible the great things which Illinois is accomplishing today.

The Centennial observances in the various cities and counties of the State were made a means of helping with the war work of the State Council of Defence, the Red Cross or other forms of War Relief. The people of Illinois are deeply thankful that the Centennial of the State witnesses the close of this most frightful of all wars and that for our second century of Statehood we may hope for a realization of a new democracy and a truer and broader citizenship.

A brief summary of some of the important events of the closing days of the war compiled from official sources and from contemporary newspapers and periodicals will therefore be of interest and as this number of the Journal is somewhat belated it is possible to include mention of events which occurred as late as January 1919.

On September 20, 1918, Austria announced her readiness to participate in an exchange of ideas leading toward peace. Germany immediately announced her readiness to participate in such a conference, for the successful drives of the American, British and French troops left no doubt of the ultimate and complete success of the Allied and American Armies.

By the middle of October the Crown Council in Berlin was practically in continuous session under the Presidency of the Kaiser.

On October 31, it was announced that the heads of the Allied governments and Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, were holding informal meetings in Paris.

On October 30, the British Premier, Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, War Secretary Milner, Field Marshal Haig, Sir Eric Geddes, Admiral Wemyss, and General Wilson of Great Britain, Admiral Benson and Vice Admiral Sims of the United States, Premier Orlando, Vice Admiral di Revel and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy arrived in Paris for the purpose of discussing means and terms for bringing the war to a close.

On October 31, the representatives of the Allied Governments held a formal meeting at Versailles to consider the terms of an armistice with Austria. The reason for holding this meeting at Versailles was that it is the Headquarters of the Supreme War Council which theoretically takes no decision except at Versailles. An informal conference was held prior to the meeting at Versailles at the residence of Colonel House, the personal representative of President Wilson. At this informal conference were present, M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon of France, Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy, David Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian minister to France, Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, Colonel House, Arthur H. Frazier, Secretary of the American Embassy, Joseph C. Grew and Gordon Auchincloss, secretaries to Colonel House; General Tasker H. Bliss, the representative of the United States in the War Council, with General Lockridge and Colonel Wallace as secretaries to General Bliss, Admiral Benson, with Commander Carter and Lieutenant Commander Russell as his secretaries. Marshal Foch was the last to arrive at the conference. He came alone without aide or orderly.

The Supreme War Council resumed its sessions at Versailles, November 1, to consider the armistice terms which would be submitted to Austria and Germany.

General Tasker H. Bliss, representing the United States, was the first to arrive at the Trianon Palace Hotel on this day. Others followed him quickly. The session was held in the large chamber on the main floor of the Trianon Palace with windows overlooking the famous gardens. The delib-

erations were conducted with complete privacy. The conference continued daily. President Wilson was in constant communication with Colonel House and General Bliss and was fully advised of the progress of events.

The signing of the Armistice was the result of a diplomatic correspondence which had lasted about three weeks and was brought about by the deliberations and decisions of the Supreme War Council sitting at Versailles.

A note was sent by the German government on October 21, 1918 to President Wilson informing him that a fundamental change had been made in the German government in complete accord with the principle of the representation of the people based on equal, universal secret, direct franchise, with the further announcement that orders had been issued to submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships and asking that steps be taken to arrange an armistice "which would contain no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with the opening of the way to a peace of justice."

President Wilson replied to this communication agreeing to take up with the Allies the question of an armistice, but informed the German government that the only armistice which he would submit for consideration would be one the terms of which would leave the Allies in a position to enforce any arrangement entered into and make any renewal of hostilities by Germany impossible. Other communications were exchanged. On October 28, a note from the Austrian government was received declaring that it accepted all the terms of the armistice. On November 3, the armistice with Austria was signed in the field, imposing severe terms. On the same day the German Kaiser issued a decree addressed to the German Imperial Chancellor in which he accepted the transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people" and acknowledged the adoption of the changes in the German government which had been demanded by the Allies.

On November 5, Secretary of State Lansing handed a note to the Swiss Minister who represented the German Gov-

ernment at Washington informing him that Marshal Foch had been authorized to receive German delegates and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

The German Government took immediate action. On November 6, it was announced from Berlin that a German delegation to take up peace negotiations had left for the western front. A German wireless dispatch was received November 7, at 1 P. M. It said:

“German General Headquarters to the Allies’ General Headquarters:

The German Commander-in-Chief to Marshal Foch.

The German Plenipotentiaries for an armistice leave Spa today. They will leave here at noon and reach at 5 o’clock this afternoon, the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La-Capelle-Guise road. They will be ten persons in all headed by Secretary of State Erzberger.”

Marshal Foch replied by wireless agreeing to meet the German Plenipotentiaries and designating the time, the place and the route by which they might arrive at the place of meeting.

The armistice was signed by Field Marshal Ferdinand Foch of the French army and Admiral Sir R. E. Wemyss of the British Navy on the one side and on the German side by Mathias Erzberger, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, Gen. H. K. A. Winterfeldt and Naval Captain von Salow. Admiral Sims of the United States Navy was present unofficially at the first meeting. The German plenipotentiaries coming from La Capelle arrived at the French front at 9 o’clock on November 7 and their automobiles with curtains drawn were escorted to the Chateau Francfort, the property of the Marquis de L’Aigle where the delegates spent the night. The next morning, November 8, they were taken to Bethondes in the forest of Compiègne where Field Marshal Foch in his special train awaited them. The credentials of the delegation were opened and examined. Dr. Erzberger, who was the leader of the delegation, addressed Marshal Foch, speaking in French saying in

substance that the German Government had been advised by President Wilson that Marshal Foch was qualified to communicate the Allies' conditions. Marshal Foch then read the terms to the German delegates, speaking slowly and in a loud voice. Dr. Erzberger then asked to be allowed to send the terms by courier to Spa and that until a reply was received, hostilities be suspended in the interest of humanity. Marshal Foch granted the request to send the terms by courier to the German High Command at Spa but refused to grant a cessation of hostilities. The terms included a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within seventy-two hours. After receiving the terms, the delegation withdrew. Marshal Foch immediately wrote an account of the proceedings and sent it by an aide to Premier Clemenceau who received it at noon.

On account of the continuation of the bombardment, the courier, Captain Helldorff, did not reach the German General Headquarters at Spa until 10 A. M. November 10. It is said that the Kaiser was appalled when he read the terms and bitterly reproached the Supreme Army command for having misled him, but General von Hindenburg insisted upon the bitter necessity of immediate compliance and the courier was sent back with authority empowering Dr. Erzberger and his associates to accept the terms and sign the armistice on behalf of Germany which they did at 5 o'clock, A. M. Monday, November 11, 1918 and six hours later the war came to an end.

The abdication of the Kaiser and the revolution in Germany occurred November 9, the day following the receipt of the armistice terms.

On the day the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918 Edwin L. James, the noted war correspondent cabled from the war front an account of the cessation of hostilities on the battle front. It was published in "Current History" for December 1918. It is in part as follows:

"They stopped fighting at 11 A. M. this morning. In the twinkling of an eye, four years' killing and massacre stopped as if God had swept His omnipotent finger across the scene of world carnage and cried "Enough." In fact it seemed

as if some good spirit had helped set the stage for the ending of the great tragedy. They told me at the front today that never before had the telephones and the wireless worked so well. All our divisions, all our regiments, all our companies got the word to quit at 11, and quit they did.

History will record that the Americans fought to the last minute. Aye, more, they fought to the last second. I picked the sector northeast of historic Verdun on the scarred hills where were buried German hopes, to spend what maybe the world's greatest day. On this front we attacked this morning at 9:30 o'clock after heavy artillery preparation. Reaching the front this morning expecting to find quiet reigning in view of the imminence of the cessation of hostilities I found the attack in full swing with every gun we had going at full speed and roaring in a glorious chorus, singing the swan song of Prussianism. It was a glorious chorus drowning the discord of German shell fire. We were attacking.

Picture, if you will, that scene at 10:30 this morning. Back in the rear everyone knew that the war was to stop at 11 o'clock, but in the front line no one knew except the officers. The doughboys knew nothing except their orders were to attack. They had heard rumors, but at 10:30 they were chasing the Germans back from their last hold on the hills east of the Meuse. At 10:40, at 10:50, at 10:55 they were fighting on. What could be more dramatic than when at 11, the platoon leaders in the front line sharply called the order: "Cease Firing", and explained that hostilities had been called off. If one listened then one heard just at 11, the great salvo from all our guns—and then silence.

They tell me the men stood as if numbed from shock, and then smiles spread over their faces and they broke into laughs as they listened and learned. The Germans, too, had called off the war. Then through the fog across the ravine they saw the boches spring from their positions and shout and sing with joy. They saw white flags in the cold wind and they saw the boches waving their hands in invitation to come over, but strict orders had been issued to our men against fraterniz-

ing and the Germans getting no encouragement kept on their own side of No Man's Land.

When all this happened I was standing with a grizzled American General at Beaumont just back of the line of one of our crack divisions. "It's so big" he said "that I can not grasp it at all" and then he pulled from his pocket a paper, and handing it to me said: "Here's the order that stopped the war". What he handed me was a copy of the order written, I understand, by Marshal Foch, the self-same order being issued to all the Allied troops this morning."

On November 12, Philip Gibbs, another celebrated correspondent wrote:

"Last night for the first time since August in the first year of the war, there was no light of gunfire in the sky, no sudden stabs of flame through the darkness, no long spreading glow above the black trees where for four years of night human beings were being smashed to death.

The fires of hell had been put out. It was silent all along the front with the beautiful silence of nights of peace. We did not stand listening to the dull rumbling of artillery at work which had been the undertone of all closer sounds for 1,500 nights, nor for sudden heart beats at explosions shaking the earth and air, nor say in whispers to ourselves—"Curse those guns".

At 11 o'clock the order had gone to all batteries to cease fire. No more men will be killed; no more mangled; no more be blinded. The last boyhood of the world was reprieved on the way back from Mons.

I listened to this silence which followed the going down of the sun and heard the rustling of russet leaves and the little sounds of night in peace and it seemed as though God gave a benediction to the wounded soul of the world. Other sounds rose from towns and fields in the yellowing twilight and in the deepening shadow world of the day of armistice. They were sounds of human joy. Men were singing somewhere on the roads and their voices rang out gladly. Bands were playing as all day on the way to Mons, I heard their music ahead

of the marching columns. Bugles were blowing." The war was ended. There was peace.

THE NEWS IN AMERICA.

The United States had a premature celebration of peace and jubilation on November 7, based on a spurious cablegram. In New York and Chicago and all the country the people went wild.

The real and authentic news of the signing of the armistice was received before daylight on Monday, November 11 and the celebration immediately began and continued without interruption for twenty-four hours. All business was suspended and the whole people took part in the demonstration.

In Washington, President Wilson addressed a joint session of the two houses of Congress at one o'clock P. M. in the House of Representatives. The galleries were of course, crowded. In the President's reserved seats in the gallery to the left of the presiding officer's chair sat Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. William G. McAdoo the President's daughter and the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. The floor and galleries were filled with a brilliant and distinguished company. Many prominent women were present. At two minutes past one o'clock, President Wilson appeared in the House Chamber escorted by a committee of senators and representatives. "The President of the United States" announced Joseph Sinnott, Sergeant at Arms of the House. Instantly every person in the House or Galleries was on his feet, clapping his hands and cheering. The President read to the Congress, the conditions that Germany was obliged to accept, told of the representatives of the victorious governments in Supreme War Council at Versailles, of their labors and many other matters of great importance and interest. His address took but twenty-seven minutes. At 1:30 o'clock, he withdrew from the House of Representatives and in his motor car passed through great crowds of joyous and jubilant people who heartily cheered him as he returned to the White House.

Before his address to Congress on the morning of November 11, President Wilson issued the following proclamation:

“My Fellow Countrymen: The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world.”

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.”

The War Department announced on November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice that the United States army had reached a total of 3,764,677 men and that 2,200,000 had been transported for overseas service.

On November 23, General Pershing reported that the number of men killed, wounded and missing was 236,117. This is a much larger number than had been expected but the losses during the last four weeks of the war were much heavier than during any other period. British official reports give the total number of British soldiers killed, wounded and missing as 3,049,991. The total German losses, as reported November 15, by the German Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, gives the total number of German soldiers, killed, wounded and missing as 6,330,000. Those actually killed are reported as 1,580,000.

Under the terms of the armistice more than 1,500,000 Allied and American prisoners were released and 250,000 of them passed into the American lines. Many of these men are wounded or sick and must be fed, nursed and restored to health.

On December 1, 1918 American troops crossed bridges over the Sauer and Moselle rivers from Luxemburg into Germany. The first important town reached was Treves an ancient city of 70,000 inhabitants.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN EUROPE.

President Wilson sailed for France at the head of the American delegation to the Peace Conference on the steam-

ship George Washington on December 4, 1918 and arrived at Brest, December 13. The American delegates are: President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, The Hon. Henry White, recently Ambassador to France, Mr. Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, by members of the Conference, various officials and members of the press. During his stay in Paris, the President occupied the house of Prince and Princess Joachim Murat 28 Rue de Monceau.

The President and his party were welcomed at Brest by M. Pichon, French Foreign Minister. The Mayor of Brest delivered an address of welcome and presented an engrossed address of the city council.

The President arrived at Paris at 10 A. M. the next day. He was welcomed by the entire populace headed by President Poincare. President Poincare delivered an address of welcome on December 14 at the Elysee Palace.

The Peace Congress opened its first session at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 18, 1919, in the Salle de Paix of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs just across the river Seine from the Place de la Concorde. The room was formerly known as the Salle d'Horloge and is one of the most splendid reception rooms in Europe.

The Congress was called to order by M. Poincare, President of the Republic of France. As soon as M. Poincare had finished his address, President Wilson moved that M. Clemenceau, Premier of France be made permanent chairman. This motion was seconded by David Lloyd George and by Baron Sonnino and was unanimously adopted by the Congress.

On December 21, the University of Paris (the Sorbonne) conferred on President Wilson the degree of Doctor, *Honoris Causa* in recognition of his work as jurist and historian.

President Wilson and his party spent Christmas day on a visit to the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France at Chaumont where he was received by General Pershing and where he reviewed the troops and made an address to them. On the following day, December 26, the

President and Mrs. Wilson went to England where they were received with demonstrations of joy and respect. On December 27, the King and Queen gave a State dinner at Buckingham Palace in honor of the President and his wife. The President remained in England until December 31, holding many conferences and visiting celebrated places including the ancient Guildhall, the Mansion House in London, the city of Manchester and the town of Carlisle where his grandfather had served as a minister.

The Presidential party returned to Paris the last day of the year, 1918, and on New Year's Day, 1919, they left for Italy. The King of Italy had called on the President in Paris on December 19th.

President Wilson and his party visited Turin on January 2 and on January 3 arrived in Rome. They were received at the Station by the King and Queen who greeted them with great cordiality and entertained them elaborately during their visit. The President called on the Pope on January 4. He visited also Genoa and Milan and returned to Paris on January 7.

ILLINOIS COLORED SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

Col. Franklin H. Denison of the Three Hundred and Seventh Infantry, A. E. F. was given a reception by the Appomattox Club of Chicago on Wednesday evening, October 9, 1918. In Colonel Denison's address before the Club he said, speaking of the old Eighth Illinois Infantry, Illinois' Colored Regiment, now the 375th Infantry, A. E. F.

"Our boys are just natural bayonet fighters and have established such a reputation for themselves that the Germans let them come within a few yards of their trenches on patrol duty without molesting them. They soon learned that that is the safest course."

Colonel Denison reviewed the history of his regiment from the beginning of the war, taking it from a southern training camp through Newport News to France and the St. Mihiel sector.

"The Eighth regiment has the distinction of being the only American force which was sent to the trenches the day after its arrival," he said. "We disembarked at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and had the men ready for inspection by the French commander before dinner. At 9 o'clock that evening, I received orders to depart for the front in the morning.

FRENCH GENERAL'S PRAISE.

"We were immediately brigaded with French troops under General Mulhauser, an Alsatian, who had commanded the ground at St. Mihiel for four years without retreating. After we had been there for three weeks he sent word to Gen. Pershing asking that our regiment be left with him for the duration of the war.

"The fighting of the future will be for positions which have been fortified for twenty years and in that fighting your boys will show up splendidly, as it will be largely cold steel, hand to hand work, and at that the American negro cannot be beaten.

"The colored soldier boys are cheerful and earnest. They have dedicated their lives to the cause of democracy. There were no complaints. Only a desire to excel. They are fighting for you and they believe that their fighting will provide a fuller measure of equality for you and for them when it is over—that the democracy for which they are fighting will include the American Negro when peace is signed in Berlin.

"The greatest libel which has been put upon the American negro is that he is a follower and not a leader. The record of the old Eighth regiment utterly disapproves this. We set a record for speed and thoroughness.

"The American negro boys in the fight over there, are not complaining now. Their complaint will come when it is all over—and then it will be a demand for the equality which they have proven themselves worthy of possessing."

Colonel Denison told several amusing anecdotes of Negro soldiers but particularly cited the action of Robert Ward, formerly chauffeur for former State's Attorney John J. Healy.

"Ward was running a trench mortar in the first line trenches," he said, when he observed a large body of Germans massed in their first line. Without any orders he immediately threw a barrage over them which enabled our troops to capture the whole outfit, as the fire cut them off from their back positions. The whole regiment was cited by the French commander."

The membership of the Appomatox Club is made up of prominent colored citizens of Chicago.

Colonel Denison became ill while on duty in France and he was sent home on sick leave. His command was assigned to Col. Thomas D. Roberts, a distinguished white soldier, a regular army officer, also an Illinois man.

Colonel Denison was the highest in rank of any colored officer in the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Colonel Denison is an attorney of Chicago and is at present an assistant in the office of Attorney General Edward J. Brundage.

Lieutenant Colonel Otis Duncan of Springfield, Illinois, also a colored officer, was Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment and served in France until the close of the War.

COLORED YANKS SING THEIR WAY THROUGH FRANCE.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.

Special Correspondent to the Chicago Tribune and published in the Tribune October, 1918.

With the Negro Troops in France, Oct. 20, 1918—Some writer once said that the only pure folklore we have in the United States are the old time melodies and camp meeting songs of the southern Negroes. One starts thinking the proposition over as the lines of colored doughboys swing down the sycamore lined roadways of France in the dusk of the evening, singing in that quavering, strident, half-moaning

voice that surely has the elements both of primitiveness and originality.

LILT OF SOUTHLAND.

A long line of colored troopers were marching along a hillside in the zone of operations one evening as we came upon them. Long before we met them the melody of some old plantation song could be distinguished.

“It’s me, O Lawd, standin’ in the’ need o’ prayer;
It’s me, O Lawd, standin’ in th’ need o’ prayer.

Then a high pitched, quavering, piercing voice—the leader—rose above the noise of many boots on the cobblestone road:

“Not my mother, not my sister”, and then the whole company in a great perfervid, primitive prayer:

“It’s me, O Lawd, standin’ in the need o’ prayer;
“It’s me, O Lawd, standin’ in the need o’ prayer;

Again the high pitched voice of the leader:

“Not the elder, not the chaplain,” and then the whole company:

“It’s me, O Lawd, standin’ in the need o’ prayer.”

It has a swing to it that cannot be described without the notes. Lieut. Sonny (white) a Plattsburg and Harvard man, who had charge of this company told me that he couldn’t possibly have a finer lot of soldiers under him than these Negro boys. He encouraged them to use their plantation songs and kept them at it for months until they have no fear of Huns or death or anything in the world—if only their hearts can give voice to the stirring melodies.

In connection with this one melody they tell a good story. The Negro boys themselves enjoy a story of this kind told on one of their own troops, and while some may be a bit skeptical as to the veracity of it, they lie back and shake with laughter when it is sprung. A platoon of Georgia boys, so the story runs, were digging a trench not many miles behind No

Man's Land one afternoon. The sun was shining down pretty warm and they threw off their helmets. The dirt was flying over their heads and the low humming voices blended beautifully, "It's me, O Lawd, standin' in the need O' prayer." Fritz with a load of aerial bombs nosed his Gotha in the direction of this platoon and was over them before they noticed him. He let drop a couple of bombs that fell uncomfortably near the trench. Then he swooped down and unlimbered his machine gun with that put-put-put accompaniment that induces one to hunt for the dugout.

Just one man in the platoon lost his bearings for the moment. He was a Georgian about 6 feet 2 inches tall, lean and lanky, but very powerful. He leaped out of the trench, so the boys say and legged it over the hillside in mighty jumps. He didn't wait to recover his helmet, but held the shovel over his head as he departed, and with nearly every jump, they heard him shout:

"O Lawd, keep 'em high; O Lawd, keep 'em high."

And back in the trench the platoon was hurling dirt over their heads as dirt never before was scooped up in shovels and accompanied by the humming voices, now a little louder and with a sort of accelerated and staccato punctuation:

"It's me, O Lawd, standin' in the ' need O' prayer."

HERE'S ANOTHER YARN.

The same squad between songs has another story they think is all right. One of the boys had been up at the front and gone over the top a couple of times. When he was sent back for a rest a brother colored soldier from Mississippi edged up to him, showed two perfectly fine rows of perfectly white teeth and inquired:

"Say Boss, what yo' all mean by dis over de top stuff?" The boy who had experienced the sensation looked at him seriously for a moment and replied:

"Say boy, when dem orders do come, and dat zero hour am struck, and dey's gwine ober dat top, it's just good night world—good mawnin, Pearly Gates.' "

"O MOANAH" SONG.

One of their most popular marching songs that has a swing to it that is irresistible that must ease up the muscles in their legs like Alexander's Rag does to a Caucasian breed, deals with the mourner. It requires a leader with that high pitched, quavering thrilling voice to make it go just right. The leader shouts: "O Moanah" (mourner) and the great plea comes from the whole company: "Doan stay away". The leader again pierces the night with that strident cry: "On backslider" and the chorus rolls over the hills: "Don't stay away." The leader usually repeats the same salutation several times. His appeal is to the "Moanaw" the "backslidaw" the "deacon" and the "elder" and the wonderful blending voices, like the diapason from the pipes of a great organ, rolls forth again and again: "Doan stay away."

LIL LIZA JANE.

"Lil Liza Jane" is another powerful harmony they use a good deal. It requires an accomplished leader to make the salutation of the first line with the chorus landing on the "Lil Liza Jane" which is repeated over and over and the more times it is repeated, the more eloquent becomes the spirit of the men. The leader shrieks it thus:

"Ise got a gal and you got none."

The chorus roars:

"Lil Liza Jane".

There is a grand ensemble chorus that runs as follows:

"O Liza".

"Lil Liza Jane"

"O, Liza"

"Lil Liza Jane".

The song runs along complete, thus:

"Ise got a gal and you got none—

"Lil Liza Jane

"House and Lot in Baltimore—

"Lil Liza Jane.

"Lots of chillun round mah door—
 "Lil Liza Jane.
 "The bumblebee out for sip—
 "Lil Liza Jane.
 "Takes the sweetnin from yo' lips—
 "Lil Liza Jane.
 "Come mah love an' live with me
 "Lil Liza Jane.
 "And I'll take good care o' thee—
 "Lil Liza Jane".

"To GERMANY'".

They have another in which they are going straight to Berlin, and they sure do make some noise. There are only two lines to it, the first line being repeated six times and then they all bear down hard on the last one:

"We're marching on,
 To Germany."

Then six times, "It's Kaiser Bill" with last line so: "We're going to kill." There are six lines of "It's Company C" that's marching on to Germany."

"From Kaiser Bill" they sort of modulate over on to an old melody of the Southland.

"Mother, rock me in the cradle,
 Rock me in the cradle of the deep".

LIBERTY LOAN PARADE IN CHICAGO.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry and a group of staff officers and friends entered the Liberty loan parade reviewing stand on the steps of the Art institute at 1 o'clock October 12, 1918. At 1:30 o'clock the general arose to salute the first colors and to review Chicago's citizen army on its great gala day. At 6 o'clock the general was still standing at attention, his arm working automatically in salute as the flags drifted by.

The parade went on and on. The loop was the sea in which the waves of the Liberty Loan groups from all districts

and suburbs broke into spray of color and music. It went beyond the bounds of its sponsor's imagination. It surpassed any parade that Chicago has seen, not only in size but in character and beauty.

Every trade, every race, every group, and organization in the city seemed to be represented in this great appeal for the Liberty Loan and the financial backing of the war. How many thousands marched it is impossible to say. In the loop the parade became so congested in one or two spots that a tally of the marchers could not be taken. All observers agree, however, that the number was far in excess of 100,000.

WOMEN GIVEN OVATION.

The gold star and blue star mothers and the manifestations of the wonderful work of the women in wartime were received with enthusiasm all along the line of march.

"O, Mother Armenia, weep no more; thou shalt have thy liberty," was the inscription over one float in which Turkish soldiers were represented as butchering helpless women and children.

Belgians, Russians, Italians, French, Chinese, Japanese, Syrians, Bohemians, Mexicans and many other races trudged by in an enthusiasm for Uncle Sam and the war that knew no bounds.

As it was Columbus day the Italians and the Knights of Columbus were specially prominent in the display. They had many floats and banners and bands. There have been parades of the races before and industrial parades and labor parades, but this parade combined them all.

MINGLED IN PAGEANTRY.

The "flying squadron" of Liberty Loan salesmen, all crack business men, 100 per cent, marched with singing Czecho-Slovaks, and near a group of Negro women who represented war service for their race. The great exhibits of Armour and Swift and the Commonwealth companies mingled with the rough captions of the truck drivers, who bore homely and apt legends on their trucks.

The parade was led by C. H. Schweppe, director of the seventh federal reserve district, and a group of officials of the Liberty Loan campaign. Senators Lawrence Y. Sherman and J. Hamilton Lewis marched there. Gov. Frank O. Lowden came up from Springfield to review the parade.

ARMY AND NAVY MEN.

The Great Lakes band, leading 5,000 blue jackets under command of Capt. Moffett, came next. Then came the United States Marines and coast guards and several branches of the regular army, including the entire Chicago units of the Illinois national guard and the reserve militia.

There was a taxicab or two loaded with wounded heroes with overseas caps, veterans of foreign service, heavy artillery, a long range gun that set off bombs that echoed through the loop, Columbia sheltering all the nations, uniting them, leading them.

WAR ACTIVITIES SHOWN.

Chicago's multifarious war activities began to unfold. Exemption district committees marched by with soldiers' and sailors' relief boards. There were the women's committees of the State Council of Defense, the Illinois motor girls in natty gray uniforms, the reconstruction girls, The Girls' Patriotic Service league, women lawyers in black caps and gowns, the shipping board, the food administration, the fuel administration, the United States employment service, the coal trade, the internal revenue forces, base hospital units, local boards, mothers of aviators, foreign language divisions, industrial divisions and groups of the Federation of Labor and the key of it all was "buy more bonds and beat the kaiser to a finish.

The ward organizations, particularly that of the Twenty-sixth had some of the best floats in line. A Hallowe'en float, a turkey float, a pumpkin float, and a Christmas float, all carrying patriotic significance and the injunction to buy bonds were in this section. A girls' band, the leader walking like a pouter pigeon, her baton in regulation salute, rivaled in popularity the famous jackie band.

MANY ORGANIZATIONS THERE.

Boy Scouts, Red Cross Nurses, Y. M. C. A. War Camp Community service, Salvation Army, The Catholic Order of Foresters, Catholic Alumnae, Jewish Relief, policemen, firemen, letter carriers, Elks, Foresters, Masonic orders, and High School cadets, were a few of the organizations represented.

A flag seventy-five feet long and fifty feet wide was carried by eighty women and girls. It stretched from curb to curb and received a bushel of silver along the line. At LaSalle street and Jackson boulevard the flag got tangled and stopped the parade for several minutes. Taken as a whole it was a magnificent demonstration of the fact that all the people are enlisted heart and soul in backing up war activities and winning the war.

ILLINOIS LAST IN PERCENTAGE OF GOOD ROADS.

Mr. Wacker gives List Showing Percentage of Roads Improved in Illinois. Compiled by Friends of Good Roads.

BY CHARLES H. WACKER,

Chairman of Chicago Plan Commission.

On November 4, 1918, the day before the election Mr. Wacker issued the following statement:

"Within the last week I made a public statement that Illinois has the richest farms and the worst roads in the United States, and that the situation is a disgrace to the State, a burden to the farmers, a menace to the nation's transportation system and a direct tax upon every citizen of the state because of the loss such a condition entails.

Supplemental thereto I desire to present the following percentage of good roads, based on the total mileage of roads in a number of the most important states in this country:

Forty-seven per cent of the roads in Massachusetts are improved; in Indiana, 42 per cent; in Ohio, 36 per cent; in

New York, 22 per cent; in Wisconsin, 20 per cent; in California, 20 per cent; in Illinois, 12 per cent.

Upon getting these authentic figures, I again desire to urge upon the citizens of Illinois to vote "yes" on the good roads bond issue at the election on November 5."

ILLINOIS LIFTED OUT OF THE MUD.

At the election of November 5, the proposition for Highway Improvements carried by a large majority. The Chicago Tribune on November 6, contains the following report of the result of the election.

Returns on the good roads bond issue from 2,854 precincts out of 5,681 in Illinois give:

	For	Against
In Chicago (1,900 pcts.).....	191,070	58,226
Outside Chicago (954 pcts.).....	113,886	22,299
Totals	304,956	80,525

Returns on the Michigan avenue bonds from 1,900 precincts out of 2,215 in Chicago give:

	For	Against
Men	164,386	81,051
Women	66,734	33,829
Totals	231,120	114,880

Illinois is to have the greatest system of good roads ever planned by any state. The voters gave the \$60,000,000 bond issue a sweeping indorsement yesterday, putting the measure over by a majority somewhere in the neighborhood of 450,000. The returns so far indicate that about 600,000 votes were cast in favor of the bond issue. This is far more than the number required to carry it under the provision that it must receive a majority of all the votes cast for members of the general assembly.

LINK ALSO CARRIES.

The \$3,000,000 Michigan Avenue bond issue, Chicago's local item of highway improvement on the little ballot, also

was carried apparently by a vote of approximately 2 to 1. The women's vote helped to swell the total.

Campaigners who have been working for more than two years on the state highway bond issue were jubilant over their victory. Incomplete returns from downstate indicate that the project carried in every county, with only one or two possible exceptions. This was better than they had expected for opposition had developed at the last minute in several localities.

Outside Chicago the vote on the measure was nearly 6 to 1 in its favor. In the city it ran only a little better than 3 to 1, indicating that the general epidemic of good roads enthusiasm failed to reach many of those who do not own automobiles and do not realize what country highways mean.

SURVEYS TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

State Highway officials indicated that road surveys will be begun at once, in order to be ready to start the actual work of road building as soon as the war is over. A total of 4,800 miles of inter-connecting paved highways will be constructed and it is possible that the whole job can be completed within five or six years.

Approval of the Michigan avenue bonds provides the necessary funds for completing the long awaited boulevard link.

TABLET MARKS FIRST JEWISH CHURCH IN NORTHWEST.

On December 3, 1918, Illinois Day, the one hundreth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Federal union, occurred the dedication and unveiling of a bronze memorial tablet placed at the south-west corner of the federal building by the Jewish Historical Society of Illinois. The ceremony took place at 4:30 o'clock.

The tablet marks the exact location where stood in 1851 the first Jewish house of worship in the northwest. It was unveiled by Elias Greenebaum, 96 years old, the oldest Jewish resident in Illinois.

H. L. Meites presided and Hugh S. Magill made an address.

Formal dedicatory exercises were held by the Society the following Saturday evening in the rooms of the United States Court of Appeals.

MAJOR H. R. HILL FROM ILLINOIS KILLED IN FRANCE.

A letter received by friends at Quincy, Illinois, on November 4, from an army officer in France told of the death of Major H. R. Hill of Quincy, formerly a brigadier general in command of the Second brigade of the Illinois National guard. The letter said that Major Hill was killed while leading troops against a German machine gun nest along the Meuse about the middle of October.

Major Hill was an officer in the Illinois National guard for many years and went to France from Camp Logan last June in command of one of the brigades in the Thirty-third division. His command was later replaced by a regular army officer and he accepted command of a battalion of Michigan and Wisconsin troops.

He was one of the members of the commission that investigated the East St. Louis race riots.

FRENCH CLERGYMEN VISIT CHICAGO.

On Friday, November 8, 1918 one of the most distinguished missions the allied countries have yet sent to America came to Chicago for a three days stay—the French ecclesiastical mission. In the party were: The Rt. Rev. Eugene Julien, bishop of Arras; Mgr. Alfred Beaudrillart, head of the Catholic university of Paris; Canon Guillemant vicar general of Arras; Abbe-Felix Klein and Abbe-Patrick Flynn.

The mission came to attend the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore after which it made a tour of the principal American cities. While in Chicago the visitors were the guests of the Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, archbishop of

Chicago. They were entertained at the University Club. The State Council of Defense also entertained the mission. There was a dinner at the Blackstone Hotel followed by a mass meeting at Orchestra Hall to which the public was invited. The mission was entertained by the Association of Commerce at a luncheon at the Chicago club.

Sunday the archbishop of Arras conducted services at the church of Notre Dame. Father Flynn at St. Mary's and Father Klein at St. Thomas'.

Monday there was a dinner at the Congress hotel and a meeting at Orchestra hall. The latter was under the auspices of the state council.

DEATH OF THE PAINTER OF A CELEBRATED HISTORICAL PICTURE.

A. M. Willard, painter of the famous picture "The Spirit of '76" died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, October 11, 1918.

The painting was finished in 1876 and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in that year. It was bought by Gen. J. H. Devereaux of Cleveland, who presented it to the town of Marblehead, Mass. It now hangs in Abbott Hall in Marblehead.

TREES WILL BE MEMORIALS TO AMERICAN DEAD.

Governors of all states in the union have been asked to cooperate in a plan to plant along trans-continental highways and public roads memorial trees for the nation's dead soldiers and sailors, it was announced on November 8, 1918 by the American Forestry association. Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the association, said the idea had been taken up by many towns and cities, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs has before it a proposition to plant memorial trees along the Lincoln Highway.

Gifts of Books, Letters, Pictures and Manuscripts to the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

- Catalogue of Library planning, book stacks and shelving. Gift of the Snead and Company, Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J. 271 p. The Gillespie Bros., Printers.
- Catalogue Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity Yale College, New Haven, 1918. Gift of Mr. Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield, Illinois.
- Chicago in the Fifties. Introduction by Mabel McIlvaine.
- Chicago—Reminiscences of Chicago during the Civil War. Introduction by Mabel McIlvaine. Gift of Donnelley & Sons, Chicago.
- Congressional Records. 1 set gift of Hon. Loren E. Wheeler, Springfield, Ill.
- Detroit, Michigan. Guide to Detroit. Gift of Miss Valentine Smith, Chicago, Ill.
- Franklin Benjamin. The autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. Gift of Donnelley & Sons, Chicago.
- Genealogy. Fellows-Craig and Allied families from 1619 to 1919. Compiled by Frank H. Craig. Gift of the compiler, Frank H. Craig, Kewanee, Ill.
- Genealogy. Old family records collected and published by Milo Custer, Bloomington, Ill. Nos. 1-5. Gift of Milo Custer.
- Genealogy. Orendorff Genealogy by Milo Custer, Bloomington, Ill.
- Genealogy. Railsback, Adams, Briggs families compiled by Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell, Mrs. Anna P. Railsback, Mrs. Wise E. Allen. Published by authority, of the Railsback-Adams-Briggs Association. Gift of Mrs. Gertrude Railsback, Mackinaw, Illinois.
- Genealogy. Seymour Genealogy. Gift of the compiler Seymour Morris, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago.
- Illinois. Catalogue of the Phaenagamous and Vascular Cryptogamous plants of Illinois native and introduced. Gift of Thomas S. Moore, Robinson, Ill.
- Illinois. Flags. Historic flags of Illinois, in colors. Gift of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, 1201 Broadway, Normal, Illinois.
- Illinois. Flags. Our Community Service flag. Gibson City, Illinois. Gift of Virgil G. Way, Gibson City, Illinois.
- Illinois. Jersey County, Illinois, Jersey County in the World War 1917-1919. Gift of J. W. Becker, Supt. of Schools, Jerseyville, Ill.
- Illinois. Manual of the First Congregational Church, Wyoming, Ill. Gift of John W. Walters, Wyoming, Ill.
- Illinois. Republican State Convention, 1918. Platform of the Republican State Convention, Springfield, Sept. 20, 1918. Gift of Justus L. Johnson, Aurora, Ill.
- Income tax receipt, May 1869. Thomas Vennum, Watseka, Ill. Gift of Mr. Thomas Vennum, Dept. Public Works and Buildings, Springfield, Ill.

- Indians.** *The Indian Captivity of O. M. Spencer.* Edited by Milo M. Quaife. Gift of Donnelley & Sons, Chicago, Illinois.
- Indians.** *The Life of Black Hawk.* Edited by Milo M. Quaife. Gift of Donnelly & Sons, Chicago.
- Japan at first hand.** Gift of the Japan Society, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
- McConnel.** John Ludlam. Talbott and Vernon. Pub. N. Y., 1850 *The Glens*; *A Family History* Pub. N. Y. 1851. From the estate of Mrs. Edward M. McConnel, Jacksonville, Ill. Gift of Mr. H. B. Hayden, The Olympia Club, San Francisco, Calif.
- Missouri Council of Defense—Report 1917, 1918-1919.** Gift of Missouri Council of Defense Jefferson City.
- New York.** *The New York Historical Society Collections 1917-1918.* Gift of the New York Historical Society.
- New York, Schenectady.** *A History of Schenectady during the Revolution.* Gift of the compiler, Willis T. Hanson, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.
- Patterson, Samuel.** Samuel F. Patterson An appreciation by W. M. Camp, 7740 Union Ave., Chicago.
- "The Watch Tower."** Extra issued at the time of the Election 1860 of Lincoln and Yates. Gift of Dr. Homer Mead, Camden, Ill.
- Woman's Relief Corps.** *Journal of the Thirty-Sixth National Convention,* Portland, Oregon, 1918. Gift of Mrs. Lois M. Knauff, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.